

SHERIDAN'S GRAND CAVALRY CHARGE.
The special correspondent of the New York Times says of Sheridan's cavalry:—
The grand charge made at four o'clock by General Custer on the right and General Merritt on the left, was magnificent in the highest degree. The charge was executed at a trot, and doubled up the flanks of the rebel army, pushing its broken and dislocated fragments across Cedar Creek, an achievement an ordinary General would have remained satisfied with, but not so with General Sheridan.
An old dragoon himself, and knowing all the secrets of Saxe, he called the two brigades—Devine's, of Merritt's, and Wells's, of Custer's divisions. Bridges were promptly thrown across the creek. Clearing the bridges at a gallop, under a severe artillery and musketry fire, they charged the rebel infantry brigade which had been left to cover the trains and hold the strong position, and deployed on the crest of the hill south of Cedar Creek. This force was captured and scattered, leaving the whole rebel train a prize. The pike for four miles from Cedar Creek was blockaded with artillery, wagons, ambulances, etc. Our cavalry had nothing to do but deploy as foragers and secure this captured property.

A HAPPY ILLUSTRATION.—The N. Y. Tribune of Nov. 3d says:—
J. Solis Bitterband, at a Union meeting up town on Monday night, in speaking of the braggadocio of the rebel press and the self-lauded prowess of the "chivalry," said: "They remind one of the showman who prated of the great capacity of the animal he was exhibiting. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' said he, 'this is the celebrated Bengal tiger, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, and fourteen more from the tip of his tail back to the tip of his nose, making in all twenty-eight feet!' [Great laughter.] Now, I think their estimate of their forces and capacity are just about as liberal." [Great applause and laughter.]

A LATE Richmond paper gives an account of three "respectable citizens" who were walking abreast down one of the streets of that city, meeting three other citizens who were walking abreast up the same street. The sidewalk being narrow, one or the other party had to turn out, which neither would do. Something, of course, had to be done. In Richmond that "something" means powder or steel; hence knives were drawn, and a skirmish ensued; result, five of the combatants seriously wounded, to the great delectation of the spectators.

"Man your way through life with a sword," as the boy said when he wiped the moisture off his hands on their window curtains.

WOMAN is a treasure of which the prodigal can never appreciate the value, for he that has many does not possess one.

In another part of to-day's paper we publish a communication signed Cadmus. We agree with our correspondent that this thing of persistent abuse of the Government and disloyal teachings of our prophets has gone on long enough, without public approbation and exposure. Heretofore, the Vermont has manifested, to a great extent, a silence on the subjects, from the charitable sentiment which we presume impressed our predecessors, that calm discussion and the sense of the people would remedy the evil. Without reflecting upon the course pursued by the former editor, we entertain a totally different opinion. If professed prophets of the Lord will so forget the dignity of their calling, to indulge Sabbath after Sabbath in ribald vulgarities, if men leaders of the people—who are, as our correspondent truly says, "living evidences of the mistaken clemency of the Government," will insist on abusing and maligning that Government, if "pardon criminals" have the unblushing effrontery to preach treason to a deluded people, and endeavor uselessly to drag this people into conflict with the Government, for their selfish purpose, we intend to print their disloyal utterances and brand them as they deserve. We shall insist that the base and the anti-God shall go together, and will hold them and their sayings and doings up to the just scorn of the people of the world. Charly or leniency to such, in we are convinced, misplaced, and we have no doubt that a little wholesome criticism will do them good, at all events while the present editor wields the pen, we'll try it.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., December 20th, '64.
Editor Verdel: Some at least of your readers were doubtless pleased to notice in your last Saturday's issue a disposition manifested not to let pass unnoticed the disloyal utterances of the Mormon leaders, which are and have been notoriously of but too frequent occurrence, in their most public places. It has long been a source of surprise to many that you have not before attacked in your columns the false teachings of these ranting pretenders. Nor is it strange, since we naturally look to the Verdel as the exponent of loyalty, and under the circumstances, not that only, but an intelligent, combative, stubborn opponent of the blind bigotry which, for selfish purposes, is sought to be inculcated in the minds of the people of this Territory, many of whom have had little opportunity of knowing anything of our institutions or the character of the principles of our Government, except such false notions as they receive through the distorted medium of pulpit harangues, the chief purpose of which seems to be, and undoubtedly is, to inaugurate an indefinite feeling of hatred toward the national authority in the minds of those who have found an "easy" way to heaven. When Brigham Young, by his own mouth, in the Tabernacle, he does not do it blindly, but with a purpose, and some hands should be found bold enough to tear the mask from this modern Moloch and show him and his immediate creatures, who catch the key-note from him and shriek in chorus to their deluded followers and the world, in their hideous deformity. We have listened often enough to the threats of these casting hypocrites and heard the Government denounced by men who are themselves living witnesses of its mistaken clemency. It may be questioned whether it is proper that pardoned rebels should be allowed, unthreatened, to prepare the minds of the ignorant and make them ready instruments for the accomplishment of some future scheme of more dangerous, if not more successful, treason than that into which the Church Dictator once attempted to lead or drive, the people of Utah, and for which he is to-day a pardoned criminal. We believe your duty lies in this direction, and should you follow it, you will secure the God speed of every loyal man, and certainly of

The morning papers have nothing from Sherman.
The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 17th, says, the notorious rebel Capt. Gen. R. Waterbury, of the 3d N. C. cavalry regiment, was mortally wounded, on Thursday last, at Waterbury. He has been long known to our authorities as a vigilant and trouble-making agent, and every effort was made to prevent him from venturing into our camps, and as a matter of fact, he had been detected and captured. He had infected the minds of our left and beyond Petersburg all summer. All attempts to entrap him had hitherto failed.

New York, Dec. 21st.
Rio Janeiro, Dec. 20th.
Little or nothing is reported of the views or designs of the Government of Brazil. The official Gazette, of the 26th of Oct., says, that by 230000 soldiers, the Brazilian Government had sent full directions to its Minister of Legation in Washington, to demand proper satisfaction for the conduct of the Commander of the Wachungueta.

War continued between Brazil and Uruguay. Gen. Flores appeared before Montevideo with 3,000 men, but retired without assaulting the City. The blockade of Montevideo was ordered by Brazil.

The Brazilian Minister having been notified that foreign vessels to Uruguay would be searched for contraband of war, England demanded that there was no war, Brazil being merely engaged in suppressing the rebellion; so that Gen. Flores is not a belligerent, but merely a rebel, in the eyes of the powers, which recognize him and Jeff. Davis as belligerents.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, the 18th, has arrived. Savannah was still in the hands of the rebels. Its surrender hadn't been demanded up to the time the Fulton sailed. The Palmetto Herald, says, only one fight, of any moment, occurred on Sherman's march, which resulted in the fogging of Wheeler. All the railroads out of Savannah are cut, and the City is securely invested.

Quebec, Dec. 21st.
Three more arrests of rebels have been made and they are now being examined here.

A special messenger from Washington has arrived here with dispatches from Secretary Seward.

Washington, Dec. 21st.
In the House, Mr. Worthington, member from Nevada, took his seat.

Chicago, Dec. 21st.
The following dispatch was delayed by interruptions on the line east, and has just been received.

On board the gunboat Doniphan, Onabaw Sound, 13th, 11:50 p. m. To-day at 5 p. m., Gen. Haven's division of the 15th Corps carried Fort McAllister by assault; capturing the entire garrison and stores. This opened to us Onabaw Sound, and I passed down to this gunboat to communicate with the fleet. Before opening communication, we had completely destroyed all the railroads leading into Savannah, and had invested the city. The left is on the Savannah river, ten miles above the City, and the right on the Ogeechee, at Kingsbridge. The army is in splendid order. The weather fine, and supplies are abundant. One march was most agreeable and not molested by guerrillas. We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to fort McAllister we could not communicate with Savannah. We have

captured two boats on the Savannah river, and prevented their gunboats from coming down. The estimated population of Savannah is 25,000, and Garrison 15,000. General Hardee commands. We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have suffered in large supply of negroes, mules and horses. Our teams are in better condition than when we started. My first duty will be to clear the army of superfluous negroes, mules and horses. I have utterly destroyed over 200 miles of railroad and consumed all the stores and provisions that were essential to the armies of Lee and Hood. Quick work was made with McAllister and the opening of communication with our fleet, and the consequent independence for supplies dissipates all their boasted threats to head me off and strangle the army. I regard Savannah as already gained.

Your truly,
W. T. Sherman, Major Gen.
Washington, Dec. 21st.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill, increasing the grade of Vice Admiral in the navy, to correspond with Lieutenant General in the army. The President afterwards the President nominated to the Senate, Rear Admiral Farragut to the position, and the Senate confirmed the appointment, without the usual formality of referring it to the Standing Committee. The Senate also confirmed the nomination of John Bigelow, of New York, now Consul at Paris, to be Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

New York, Dec. 22d.
In the rebel House of Representatives, on Saturday last, Mr. Milles, of Virginia, offered a resolution in sending within the Union lines, Commissioners to treat with Representatives of the Government at Washington, for the construction of peace. In reply to the question, McMillen stated that Bishop Lay, who had recently arrived from Richmond, had been assured by Gen. Grant, that any such Commissioners would be allowed to pass through the lines.

Footes has retired to private life in disgust. In the rebel Senate, when the Currency bill was up, he withdrew from that body after making a frank statement of the situation of the rebellion. He said: I beseech the Honorable Gentlemen, on this last occasion, perhaps, that I shall have the honor of addressing this House, to look with me into the present condition of the country. What is our situation? Let us look danger in the face and provide for it. We are upon the verge of ruin. Congress is rapidly abandoning all its important powers. We are building up an irresponsible military despotism like which, never has been seen before upon earth. The policy of the present House seems to be, to crush out dissatisfaction by armed violence alone, in imitation of that thorough policy introduced and enforced in England by the celebrated Earl Stafford, the enforcement of which, speedily brought Charles the 1st to the block; but, before, Stafford had lost his own head. Ten days hence, freedom and deliberation will have been effectually extinguished in this body, by means of which, I may not specify. The unjust, unwise and deeply criminal displacement of the gallant, efficient Johnston from the command of the army of Tennessee, and the transfer of that army to the neighborhood of Nashville have opened all Southern Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama to the army of Sherman. Fort McAllister has fallen—Savannah is about to fall, and the city of Charleston is only to be defended a few days. Hood's army has already met with a great disaster at Franklin, and in my judgment is rapidly compromising. The Presidential interference to the cause of all this dire mischief, has shown that Hood's army will be destroyed; an event which I fear is but too probable; and if Sherman could come round to this vicinity in ships, which I don't doubt he now intends, what will be the fate of Richmond?

Quebec, Dec. 21st.
It is understood that immediately after issuing the proclamation in regard to rebel Canadian raiders, Gen. Dix dispatched a confidential agent to Canada. This gentleman returned to New York satisfied that the Canadian authorities were taking every necessary step to perform international obligations, and the best understanding prevailed between the Quebec and Washington governments. The Governor's proclamation offers a reward for the re-arrest of the raiders.

New York, Dec. 21st.
The Commercial's Washington letter says the Russian Minister declines going to Mexico to congratulate Maximilian on his new government.

Advices from Washington say friendly feelings are fully restored between the United States and Canada.
The London Times compares Sherman's movements in Georgia to the Duke of Marlborough's march into Germany, which resulted in the battle of Blenheim, and says nothing in modern times equals it. 'Twill either make Sherman the next famous general or may ruin him and his army.

The Times Paris correspondent says: A few days after the result of the election was known in Paris, Mr. Dayton had a long interview with the French Minister, Seward. Since then, the tone of the official press has entirely changed, and all abuse of Lincoln and the North is stopped. The papers now tell the truth about Northern successes.
The Herald's London correspondent considers Earl Russell's letter as the last nail in the coffin for the course abroad. The same letter speaks of the friendship of France towards the United

States, and says: Napoleon told Slidell there was no hope of the recognition of the rebels, and the must make the best terms with the North they could. The rebel ship is sinking, and American stock is rising.
Port Monroe, Dec. 20th.
The New York, which sailed from Port Royal on the 18th, reports Savannah had not yet been captured, but vigorous preparations were being made by Sherman to enter the city to immediately surrender or carry the entrenchments by assault. Gen. Hardee with his entire command is estimated at 12,000 to 15,000, and were cut off from escape. The capture of the city is deemed certain.

Washington, Dec. 21st.
The President to-day signed the bill to establish the grade of Vice Admiral, who is to be the ranking officer in the navy, and relatively of the same rank as Lieutenant General in the army. Immediately afterwards the President nominated to the Senate, Rear Admiral Farragut to the position, and the Senate confirmed the appointment, without the usual formality of referring it to the Standing Committee. The Senate also confirmed the nomination of John Bigelow, of New York, now Consul at Paris, to be Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

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THE LAWS OF UTAH
No. 7.
Trials shall be had in the county where the cause of action originated, if the defendant be a citizen of the Territory; but if the defendant is not a citizen of the Territory, then the case is to be tried where the plaintiff may prefer (R. S. p. 134.) An instance of the working of this law, in the case of a Mormon church, was a person who is not a member of the church and who is not under the construction of the Territorial law, a citizen of the Territory. Both parties have a residence, however, in the county of Great Salt Lake. The plaintiff says that he will have his case tried in Washington county, some four hundred miles south of Salt Lake City. The law sustains this demand, and the defendant has not remedy. In any Court of Territorial creation, the law has been employed as a means to break up certain organizations of persons who did not claim fellowship with the Church.
Can there be found a candid man in the Territory who will say this is a just law, or that it does not afford a shield upon the law-making power? To the most casual observer it gives evidence of a narrow minded bigotry—an evidence of a direct attempt to create two classes of community—and a willful violation of the principles of the American Government.
It is remarked that the heretofore leading men of Utah have professed a profound regard for the Constitution. Their ostensible love and veneration for

The Herald's correspondent from the front of Richmond says: Lee was wounded in front of Petersburg last Saturday, and will be unable to report for duty for some time.
The Richmond Examiner notices the fact that large numbers of negroes have recently stampeded toward the Union lines. The Examiner also says the Yankees have been in Wytheville and other parts of Southwestern Virginia, destroying three locomotives and doing other damage.
The Savannah Republican of the 18th says: On Saturday and Sunday the artillery was kept up actively on both sides, with more or less skirmishing. No change in the aspect of affairs, everything goes on well, and all are in the best spirits.

The Charleston Mercury of the 16th says: Sherman appears to have abandoned a direct attack on Savannah, and seems to be turning his attention to the reduction of the out works. It regrets the fall of McAllister, and says the enemy won't make a desperate effort to take Genesis Point.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 19th says: Burbridge is retreating from South Western Virginia, and Vaughn is trying to get in his rear. Large quantities of stores and troops are being sent to Knoxville from Chattanooga.

The Whig of the 16th says: Jeff Davis suffered several days from neuralgia; also, says Kirby Smith is defrauding the government out of a large number of fine beef cattle, which, by his orders, are run into Mexico from Texas.

The Tribune's army correspondent giving extracts from recent rebel papers, says: The rebel Senate last Saturday went into a secret session, and a stormy time was had; the question of at once arming negroes, was brought up and was believed to have passed by an almost unanimous vote. For several days past, every able bodied negro has been quickly seized and hurried off to camps of instruction. This may account for their stampeding, noted in another paragraph.

The Tribune's Shenandoah correspondent says: Two poor starved and naked rebel soldiers came into our lines on the night of the 12th, saying that flesh and blood could not stand the treatment they had received. They say Early has two divisions at Newmarket, amounting in all to not over 5,000, and not any cavalry.

The Times' correspondent on Porter's expedition, writes from on board the Santiago de Cuba, at Beaufort, N. C., on the 16th, that a severe gale was encountered off Cape Hatteras, in which the little monitor, Mahopoc, had a narrow escape. She was being towed by the Santiago, and, during a leak, but the storm had abated; the water not only rushed in at the top of the turret, but worked its way through the hull. The iron-clads would take in coal at Beaufort and prepare for action.

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At a meeting of miners, held at Heaton, Miller, Heaton & Co's mill, pursuant to notice published in the Daily Herald, for Dec. 16th, 1884. On motion of M. S. Sweeney, Dr. O. H. Conger was elected Chairman pro tem. On motion of A. Beckridge, M. S. Sweeney was elected Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman. Then on motion of J. A. Miller, the meeting stood adjourned to meet at 8 A. M., Dec. 17th, 1884.

Dec. 17th, '84. Meeting opened as to previous adjournment. On motion of J. A. Miller, Dr. O. H. Conger was unanimously elected as permanent Chairman of the meeting. Then, upon motion of R. B. Chisholm, M. S. Sweeney was elected as Secretary.

The meeting was then opened by the Chairman stating the object of said meeting. Upon motion of A. D. Heaton, the laws as revised Aug. 2d, 1884, were read. The meeting then proceeded to select a committee consisting of J. A. Miller as Chairman, Dr. O. H. Conger, R. B. Chisholm, A. D. Heaton and J. A. Dixon, as said committee, to consider the Mining Law and report amendments, which were reported and adopted. Amending Article 4th, Notice 6th, Article 11th and striking out Article 7th.

The above amendments were unanimously adopted.

The Recorder was authorized to obtain a new set of books, in which to transfer all locations heretofore recorded, and to retain the old set of books for reference. Then, upon motion, Wm. P. Clark was unanimously elected as Recorder of West Mountain Mining District. On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

M. S. SWEENEY, Dr. O. H. CONGER, Secretary, Chairman.

ARTICLE 1. This District shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah and bounded as follows: Commencing at the confluence of the river Jordan with Great Salt Lake, and running thence in a southerly direction along the east bank of the said river to its point of exit from Lake Utah; thence along the west margin of said lake to the 40th degree north latitude, (Greenwich); thence along said 40th degree of north latitude to the eastern boundary of Tooele county; thence along said boundary to the Great Salt Lake, and from thence easterly to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein shall be two hundred (200) feet along the lode, with a width of one hundred (100) feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-croppings, variations, and all the mineral and other valuable therein contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery. Not more than twenty-four hundred (2400) feet shall be located on any one mineral lode, which may be taken on either or both ends of the discovery claim; all other claims located on the same vein or lode, shall be located as new discoveries.

ARTICLE 3. No person shall hold more than one claim by location, on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

ARTICLE 4. It shall be the duty of the Recorder, whenever application is made to him, to record a claim, to go upon the ground, measure accurately said claim, and erect or cause to be erected, a mound of rocks at the point of discovery of said claim, three feet in diameter and two feet high, with a stake in the center, of sufficient height above the mound for the notice to be posted thereon, of said claim, said notice shall state particularly the distances and directions of said claim, for which recording and locating he shall receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) in the currency of the United States; also, fifty cents each for all extra certificates furnished, and on the failure of the Recorder to perform such duty after receiving notice by writing, or in person, from any claimant, he not only forfeits his fees, but is subject to immediate removal from his office.

ARTICLE 5. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the other, all transfers of claims in this district to be styled: Book A, B and C, of Claims, and Book A, B, and C, of Transfers, in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he will be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding one dollar (\$1.00) in each case, and all necessary costs, with the necessary Records, Stamps, etc., shall be deemed legal.

case may be.

ARTICLE 6. If each claimant, provided in article 4th, there shall be done fifty dollars worth of work within six months from this date, or the date of the location thereof, or until such claimant paying or working the pro rata amount of the requisite fifty dollars, or upon their failure to do so, their claims shall be considered as location. When the said amount of fifty dollars worth of work shall have been done, the Recorder shall grant certificates of Real Estate, or realty to each claimant, who has complied with the law; and upon the claims upon which the requisite amount of work has already been done, the Recorder shall certify accordingly, upon application of the claimant or claimants, provided, however, that should the claimants be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, their claims shall not be forfeited and provided further, that no claim belonging to a Soldier shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after his discharge from the service of the United States, unless he shall sign an agreement or articles of incorporation, to the contrary.

ARTICLE 7. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but, a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases, equivalent to a record.

ARTICLE 8. Locators on veins of Coal or Iron, shall be entitled to five hundred (500) feet for each location, and five hundred (500) feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 9. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim-owners in this District.

ARTICLE 10. All persons, for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the District, or by publishing the same in some newspaper printed in the Territory, nearest this mining District, said publication to be made by the Recorder or ten actual claim holders, in either case, during at least twenty (20) days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

ARTICLE 11. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy. When relieved, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him. Provided, that he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

J. A. MILLER, Chairman Committee on Revised Laws and Amendments. BINGHAM KANYON, U. T. December, 17th 1884.

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In connection with the House is a BAR always furnished with the choicest brands of Wine, Liquors and Cigars.

F. LITTLE, Proprietor.

UNION VARIETIES

Corner of 1st and Main Streets, Salt Lake City.

ALL THE LATEST AND FINEST GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in

Provisions,

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And a Large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

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And a well selected assortment of

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Such as

Hair Brushes,

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WE INVITE INSPECTION

Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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Remember the place, next door to the Salt Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

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Freight to Bannack City!

Freight to Boise City!

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ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by

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To the above, or other points, with

REASONABLE TERMS.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 2d, 1884.

MULES.

I have Fifty Head of

Large, Young, and Well-Broke

AMERICAN MULES,

Which I will exchange for

WHEAT,

BARLEY,

OATS,

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OR HAY.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 2d, 1884.

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Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City.

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Time to Denver, 6 days.

Time to Atchison & Nebraska City, 12 days.

JO. S. ROBERTSON, Agent.

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TO VIRGINIA CITY, N. T., IN FIVE DAYS.

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Forms in connection with the Overland Stage, East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California,

And a perfect line of communication between the

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The coaches of this line are

Heat and Commodious.

And special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

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INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS.

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the through trip

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Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,

EVERY DAY.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

H. S. RUMFELD, Agent.

Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1884.